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DECEMBER 4.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the Chair.

Thirty-three persons present.

A paper entitled "The Sadsbury Steatite," by Theodore D. Rand, was presented for publication.

DECEMBER 11.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the Chair.

Thirty persons present.

The death of J. Bernard Brinton, M.D., a member, was announced.

DECEMBER 18.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the Chair.

Thirty-five persons present.

DECEMBER 25.

The President, GENERAL ISAAC J. WISTAR, in the Chair.

Thirty-three persons present.

The Publication Committee reported in favor of publishing a paper entitled "The Osteology of Hyænodon," by Wm. B. Scott, in the Journal of the Academy.

The following was adopted :—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HAYDEN MEMORIAL
GEOLOGICAL AWARD.

The Committee appointed to recommend to the Academy a suitable recipient of the Hayden medal for this year begs leave to report that in examining the claims of the many savants from those countries which have not yet been represented by an award, the attention of your Committee was naturally arrested by Gabriel

Auguste Daubrée, of France, whom it has selected by unanimous vote for the honor.

Your Committee takes great pleasure in recommending that the Hayden Medal of this year be awarded by the Academy of Natural Sciences to Professeur Gabriel Auguste Daubrée, Membre de l'Institut et Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Very respectfully,

J. P. LESLEY,
BENJ. SMITH LYMAN,
ANGELO HEILPRIN,
THEO. D. RAND,
PERSIFOR FRAZER,
Chairman.

GABRIEL AUGUSTE DAUBRÉE was born in Metz, June 25, 1814, and is therefore now in his eighty-first year. He graduated from the École Polytechnique in 1834 and immediately received a commission to assist in the geological exploration of Algeria. He was called to the chair of geology in Strasbourg in 1839 and was Dean of its Scientific Faculty in 1852. He was appointed Engineer-in-Chief in 1855. In 1861, upon the death of the distinguished Cordier, he was selected to replace him in the Museum of Natural History, and as Professor of Mineralogy in the École des Mines as well as in the Académie des Sciences in Paris.

He was Director of the École nationale des Mines for a number of years, and while filling this responsible office was invariably courteous and generous in allowing foreigners the privilege of using its collections and library, and in assisting them in all ways to attain what they sought.

His writings have been numerous, original, and important, and it is to his genius and patience that we owe much of our insight into the intricate causes of crystalline structure, and the creation of the branch of experimental geology.

In 1841 he published his "Amas des minerais d'étain," in which a new theory was announced of the origin of the puzzling distribution of tin in its ores. In 1846 he published researches in Norway, and a theory of the occurrence of gold in the Rhine valley.

At intervals he published a long series of memoirs of exceptional originality and interest, among which may be mentioned "Arsenic

in combustible minerals," "Volcanic rocks," "Sea water," "Thermal springs and metallic lodes," "Chemical composition of planetary bodies," and finally, the crown of his labors, "La géologie expérimentale," "Recherches expérimentales sur les forces qui ont du produire le métamorphisme" (1857-1860), and the classic work of recent years "Les eaux souterraines."

He has also published a valuable work "Expériences synthétiques relative aux météorites," and "Classification adoptée par le Musée de l'Histoire Naturelle de Paris."

The following were ordered to be printed:—